

## LON

7. Reaching to a great distance.  
If the way be too long for thee. *Dent. xiv. 24.*  
They are old by reason of the very long journey. *Jos. ix.*  
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note;  
a long syllable.  
*Long. adv.*  
1. To a great length.  
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,  
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows  
On which the planted grove and penile garden grows.  
*Prior.*  
2. Not for a short time.  
With mighty barks of long-enduring brags. *Fairfax.*  
When the trumpet foundeth long, they shall come up to the  
mount. *Exod. xix. 13.*  
The martial Ancus  
Furbish'd the rusty sword again, *Dryden.*  
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield.  
One of these advantages, that which Corneille has laid  
down, is the making choice of some signal and long-ex-  
pected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend.  
*Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*  
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and long  
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays, *Dryden.*  
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm furveys.  
No man has complained that you have discount'd too long  
on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning  
more. *Dryden.*  
Perfira left for you  
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,  
That long-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*  
It may help to put an end to that long-agitated and unre-  
asonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*  
Heav'n restores  
To thy fond wish the long-expected shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the  
superlative, for most time.  
When he could not longer hide him, he took for him an  
ark of bullrushes. *Exod. ii. 3.*  
Eldst parents signifies either the eldest men and women  
that have had children, or those who have longst had  
issue. *Locke.*  
4. Not soon.  
Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind.  
*Acts xxvii. 14.*  
5. At a point of duration far distant.  
If the world had been eternal, those would have been  
found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the  
memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Say, that you once were virtuous long ago?  
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*  
6. [For along; au long, Fr.] All along; throughout.  
Them among  
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,  
Who did them meditate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*  
Some say, that ever gainst that season comes,  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawning fineth all night long,  
And then they say no spirit walks abroad.  
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,  
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,  
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*  
He fed me all my life long to this day. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*  
Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. *Psal.*  
Lover. *v. n.* [Gelangens, German; to ask. *Skinner.*] To  
desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with  
or after before the thing desired.  
Fresh expectation troubled not the land  
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shakspeare.*  
And thine eyes shall look, and fall with longing for them.  
*Dent. xxviii. 32.*  
If earth he wished, now he long'd fore. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the  
Turkish tyrant long'd after. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
If the report be good, it causeth love,  
And longing hope, and well assured joy.  
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,  
And long for arbitrary lords again,  
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

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- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,  
And arms among the Greeks, and long for equal foes. *Dryd.*  
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*  
There's the tie that binds you;  
You long to call him father: Marcia's charms  
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*  
Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied with fresh  
ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea.  
*Arbutnot on Cato.*  
Through stormy seas  
I courted dangers, and I long'd for death. *A. Philips.*  
LONGANIMITY. *n. f.* [longanimus, Latin; longanimus, Fr.]  
Forbearance; patience of offences.  
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meek-  
ness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the long-  
animity and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the  
snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the  
purple mantle of blood. *Hoswell's England's Tears.*  
LONGBOAT. *n. f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.  
At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the land-  
ing in his longboat. *Watson.*  
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find  
the vessel sinking, save themselves in the longboat. *L'Estrange.*  
LONGEVITY. *n. f.* [longæva, Latin.] Length of life.  
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man,  
and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the  
natives. *Roy on Creation.*  
The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abeti-  
mious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
LONGIMANOUS. *adj.* [longuimanus, French; longimanus, Lat.]  
Long-handed; having long hands.  
The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of  
heathens, whose malice was never so longimaneous as to reach  
the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their  
elyfums. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*  
LONGIMETRY. *n. f.* [longus and metria, longimetria, French.]  
The art or practice of measuring distances.  
Our two eyes are like two different stations in longimetry,  
by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is  
measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
LONGING. *n. f.* [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.  
When within short time I came to the degree of uncer-  
tain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet longings,  
when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within  
little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*  
I have a woman's longing,  
An appetite that I am sick withal,  
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakspeare.*  
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and  
to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its  
want of, and longings after, them. *Locke.*  
LONGINGLY. *adv.* [from long.] With incessant wishes.  
To his first bias longingly he leans,  
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*  
LONGISH. *adj.* [from long.] Somewhat long.  
LONGITUDE. *n. f.* [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.]  
1. Length; the greatest dimension.  
The ancients did determine the longitude of all rooms,  
which were longer than broad, by the double of their lati-  
tude. *Watson's Architect.*  
The variety of the alphabet was in mere longitude only;  
but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by  
situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multi-  
plies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a  
new abyss of unathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform ac-  
tion by certain and established laws, according to quantity of  
matter and longitude of distance, that it cannot be destroyed  
nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meri-  
dian.  
Some of Magellan's company were the first that did  
compass the world through all the degrees of longitude. *Arbutnot on Longitude.*  
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of  
any place.  
To conclude:  
Of longitudes, what other way have we,  
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*  
His was the method of discovering the longitude by bomb  
veffels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
4. The position of any thing to east or west.  
The longitude of a star is its distance from the first point  
of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the  
ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
LONGITUDINAL. *adj.* [from longitude; longitudinalis, French.]  
Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.  
Longitudinal is opposed to transverse; these vehicle are  
diffended, and their longitudinal diameters frainetained, and so  
the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*  
LONGLY.

## LOO

- LO'GOLY. *adv.* [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.  
Masters, you look'd to longly on the maid,  
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakspeare.*  
LO'GOSOME. *adj.* [from long.] Tedious; wearisome by its  
length.  
They found the war so churlish and longsome, as they grew  
then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state  
to succour those countries, they should but consume them-  
selves in an endless war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rains, *Prior.*  
We tread with weary steps the longsome plain.  
LO'GOSUFFERING. *adj.* [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily  
provoked.  
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and  
abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*  
LO'GOSUFFERING. *n. f.* Patience of offence; clemency.  
We infer from the mercy and long-suffering of God, that  
they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogert.*  
LO'GTAIL. *n. f.* [long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a cant-  
ing term for, one or another.  
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.  
— Aye, that I will come cut and longtail under the degree  
of a figure. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII. of Windsor.*  
LO'GWAYS. *adv.* [This and many other words, to terminated  
are corrupted from *agile*.] In the longitudinal direction.  
This island stands as a vast mole, which lies longways, al-  
most in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*  
LO'GWINDY. *adj.* [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious.  
My simile you minded,  
Which, I confess, is too longwinded. *Swift.*  
LO'GWISE. *adv.* [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direc-  
tion.  
They make a little cross of a quill, longwise of that part of  
the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece  
of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*  
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined longwise unto  
the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*  
LOO. *n. f.* A game at cards.  
A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind  
should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*  
In the fights of loo.  
LO'OLLY. *adj.* [looly and like.] Awkward; clumsy.  
The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master  
setting his boys their lessons, and a looly country fellow put-  
ting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*  
LOOF. *n. f.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just be-  
fore the cheef-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.  
*Sea Dictionary.*  
To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.  
LO'OLY. *n. f.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. *Stin-*  
*now* mentions *looly*, German, *foolish*; and *looly*, *looly*, a  
clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original.] A lub-  
ber; a clumsy clown.  
The vices trace  
From the father's scoundrel race.  
Who could give the looly such airs?  
Were they mafons, were they butchers?  
LO'OFED. *adj.* [from aloof.] Gone to a distance. *Swift.*  
She once being loof, Antony  
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,  
Leaving the fight. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]  
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.  
Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes  
Than what you look on now. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*  
The gods look down, and the unnat'ral scene  
They laugh at. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
Abimelech look'd out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Gen.*  
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am  
not able to look up. *Psal. xl. 12.*  
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly  
to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*  
The fathers shall not look back to their children. *Jer.*  
He had looked round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*  
The fate would cast the eye, and look about to see, whe-  
ther there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*  
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty  
things to look on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian,  
or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what  
place sever the beholders look upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*  
They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take  
pains to look about for a bridge.  
Thus pond'ring, he look'd under with his eyes,  
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
Bertran; if thou dar'st, look out  
Upon your slaughter'd host. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
I cannot, without some indignation, look on an ill copy of  
an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience  
Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a botching in-  
terpreter. *Dryden.*  
Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after true

## LOO

- felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till  
they have looked before them, and informed themselves, whe-  
ther that particular thing lie in their way to their main  
end. *Locke.*  
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures  
and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet  
he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*  
Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print,  
I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no  
tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with a  
generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multi-  
tude. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*  
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a  
wreck, and look about me to see how few friends I have  
left. *Pope to Swift.*  
The optick nerves of such animals as look the same way  
with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the  
brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not look  
the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet.  
*Newton's Opticks.*  
2. To have power of seeing.  
Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,  
And looks it through, but it it cannot pass. *Dryden.*  
3. To direct the intellectual eye.  
In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present  
and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform  
his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the rea-  
son of it. *Stillingfleet.*  
The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he  
might eat it himself; and if we look well about us, we shall  
find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*  
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place  
and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser  
than their neighbours. *Locke.*  
Every one, if he would look into himself, would find some  
defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*  
Change a man's view of things; let him look into the fu-  
ture state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous  
Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds.  
*Locke.*  
4. To expect.  
Being once chaff, he speaks  
What's in his heart; and that is there, which looks  
With us to break his neck. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*  
If he long deferred the march, he must look to fight an-  
other battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*  
5. To take care; to watch.  
I look that ye bind them fast. *Shakspeare.*  
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby  
a property in them: he was only to look that he used them  
before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*  
6. To be directed with regard to any object.  
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look  
straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*  
7. To have any particular appearance.  
I took the way,  
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;  
And look'd as lightly pres'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*  
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that ge-  
nerous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after,  
should look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Serm.*  
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and  
fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at least of  
prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*  
Cowards are offensive to my sight;  
Nor shall they see me do an act that looks  
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*  
Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I  
am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*  
Something very noble may be discerned, but it looks  
cumberfome. *Pelton on the Cliffs.*  
Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod  
The desert sands, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Ody.*  
From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a  
practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks  
as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*  
8. To seem.  
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a sup-  
ply, looks very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being frugal  
in her principles, but various in the effects thence ari-  
ing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*  
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.  
Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,  
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakspeare.*  
What haste looks through his eyes?  
So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shak.*  
Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear  
your years very well. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*